UNION LABOR DEPARTMENT

Under the Auspices of the OGDEN TRADES ASSEMBLY Address all Communications to W. M. PIGGOTT, Editor. 375 Twenty-fourth Street.

BLACKLISTING GETS A BLOW.

Seattle, Wash .- The Western Union Telegraph company will have to pay \$1,200 damages for blacklisting James W. O'Brien, formerly employed by the United Press, according to a verdict rendered in Judge Wilson R. Gray's

During the telegraph strike of 1907 O'Brien became chairman of the press committee and gave out information concerning the manner in which the Western Union handled messages a

On December 30, 1907, O'Brien was discharged by the United Press from the Puget Sound American at Bellingham on demand of the Western Un-ion, the only ground being that he was not acceptable. Since that time O'Brien showed that he was unable to work in Vancouver and Tacoma, where newspapers wanted a telegrapher and where the United Press want-ed to hire him, but he could not be-

cause the Western Union objected.

The Western Union was unable to produce any evidence that Q'Brien was incompetent or was not of good

dividuals forged ahead in spi every obstacle, carrying with even those who were dismally he that the thing could not be done. character.

It will, of course, be some time be fore O'Brien will count this money as his own, for he knows that there is a Supreme court in Washington, D. C. which has ruled blacklisting, done by the corporation, as legal.

SCAB MINE CLOSED.

"Gen." Joseph Leiter, after an unsuccessful effort to run at Ziegler the only large mine in Illinois operated with non-union labor, has closed down. During the period of its operation it has been surrounded by a stockade defended by Gatling guns. The whole power of the state has been used when asked for to assist in the breaking of the power of the United Mine Work-ers. During this time there have been more fatal accidents in this nine than any half dozen others in Illinois. Its record has not been one that the advocates of the "open shop" will care to publish. Now it has fin ally been closed down because it did not pay.

LEADERS WANTED.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.) It is said that every soldier in Napoleon's army carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. This statement certain phenomena and offer sugges-may be an exaggeration, but it is a tions which may be helpful, but the inspiration to every worker.

I have no sympathy with the idea that the workingman must of neces-sity always remain in the position

alantariadari alantariadari alantari al is true that most workingmen have come to the conclusion that they will always work for wages, and that whatever reward comes to them must come in that form. But even if that is true in that form. it does not follow that there is nothing better ahead. To be satisfied with one's position in life, with no ambi-tion to advance, is the blight which curses many a toller. "Meat, Malt, and Mattress," seems to be the motto

of many a workingman. I can hear the professional agitator or even the humble worker himself insist that it is impossible to advance under the present social system. I think that I know something about this and other difficulties that stand in the way of progress. The present social system is not ideal, but if one is to wait until we reach the millennium before seeking better conditions. the millennium will never come. The millennium will be ushered in very largely because some enthusiastic in-dividuals forged ahead in spite of every obstacle, carrying with them even those who were dismally howling

Something like four hundred year ago a man became convinced that there was undiscovered land beyond the bounds of his country, although they had erected a monument on the shore and stamped their coins with a motto which indicated that their country was the end of the earth. But Columbus found upon the shore strange things which must have come an unfamiliar land. In spite of the ridicule of scientists, philosophers, and nearly everybody else that was supposed to amount to anything in those days, he began his search for the unknown shore, and the result

There is many an apprentice in the shop and many a journeyman, too who may become a Columbus. Not alone may he carve out for himself a name that will bring honor and fame, but in advancing himself, he may pre-pare the way for those who are bound to him by the ties of brotherhood. For the best type of manhood is not that which seeks power for power's sake, but that which uses it for the good of others. There is no greater field today for

the exercise of real talent than in lamovement. There are few men outside the movement who can ever become the leaders of labor. They may study out for us the significance of tions which may be helpful, but the suggestion which may well become an actual leaders must come from the people. The workingman who has a vision of what his people are, and, principally, what his people may be-come, has a future which no one can

nor social system nor prejudice nor power of any other kind can deny him the right to win and lead to better things those who believe in him.

THE BOYCOTT AND THE BLACKLIST

In our issue of April 11th, we printed a letter from the pen of the Hon. Seth Low, of New York, in which he deals with the injunction and the boythe principle of right. We have thought for a long time, that the boycott was wrong in principle; especially the secondary boycott; and whether it was ever claimed as a "natural right" by the union people, is a que tion. To my mind, it was employed as a "war measure" against the blacklist, than anything else. There is scarcely a corporation or business concern of any proportions, that has not employed the blacklist against its employes; in-so-much that if an employe was discharged for any reason, or for no reason at all, he could not secure employment from any of the others. This was notably so among the railroads; and is still in force today; but the employers of the blacklist are too cute to be caught; and with their facilities for letter communication without the use of the U.S. mails, and the use of the telegraph, they are reasonably safe from detection; while on the other hand, the labor union that wants to boycott a firm, or a corporation, must of necessity do it openly, and above board, by publication. Of course, we are opposed to these things, because they are retallatory in their nature. Notwithstanding our dislike for the boy-cott, yet we have practiced it, because it seemed to be the only means of checkmating the other fellow; because he was not interfered with, and was left free to continue the wrecking of many bright futures. But when the union man refused to stand for the unfair treatment of his employer, and said so, and told his associates so, and they decided to discontinue their patronage to him, and notified their brethren to that effect, they were immediately enjoined, or sued for three times the amount of the supposed damage. Now, we as union men are ply too glad to discontinue the use of the boycott, but at the same time, shall continue to demand justice and a remedy for existing evils, at the hands of the powers that be incredible that in this enlightened day and age of the world, men would dare to be so calous to the demands of jus as some seem to be the boycott is wrong, the blacklist is also wrong and as it seems to be contrary to law, or to the interpreta-tion of the law, we ask if there is a

law governing the blacklist; or would the law be interpreted in the case of the blacklist, as it is in the case of the boycott. Would the courts enthe boycott. join large corporations from exercis-ing the blacklist? Would they compel them to employ a union man who had been discharged from the service of another for Insufficient reason? We fancy they would not.

As Samuel Johnson knew he was free "because he was free," so we know we are right, "because we are right"; that is in the main, at least. sity always remain in the position come, has a future which no one can And we don't intend to cease our slice of bread if you were starving, small section of the community, and which he now occupies. Of course, it take from him, for neither capitalist, struggle, until we secure justice; Just make yourself so useful that your therefore the exclusion of the rest of

though some more of us have to go to jail. As we have said, our only means of making the boycott effective is by publication, or circular letters; which we are denied, though every one els in the land may exercise that privilege; and the court itself adds to the publicity. Yes, we believe that both the boycott and the blacklist are wrong; decidedly wrong; and we also believe that there is a better and safer way to settle industrial disputes; but before that comes to pass, our law cott; which he handles in a thorough and make some laws which will be good for the hoveout is based on the "goose," might also taste good to "gander". Will such conditions ever come to pass?

H. W. DENNETT WILL SPEAK.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Ministerial Association delegates were denied seats in the last convention of the State Federation of Labor, the ministers are going along just as though nothing had happened—trying to do good to humanity-and are hap And now comes an example of unselfishness and pacific endeavor, in the form of an invitation from the Rev. Noble S. Elderkin, to our Bro. H. W. Dennett, of the Salt Lake Typo-graphical Union No. 115, to occupy his pulpit on Sunday evening, April 18th, for the discussion of the "labor question," from the union man's standpoint. Every laborer, as well as every employer, should hear Brother Dennett, as he is a speaker of no mean ability. Aside from his pow ers as an orator, he is thoroughly versed in the "labor" question, having served as a delegate to the World's Fair convention of the International Typographical union in 1893 at which time he was elected by that body as international organizer, serv ing in that capacity for three years. Subsequently Brother Dennett elected president of the Tenth District Typographical union, which position he held with credit for three ars. Later he was president of the Paul Trades Assembly, and had the honor to represent his union in three different State Federations of Labor; besides many other minor, though important positions he has held, all of which he has filled with

credit to his union, and honor to himself. Therefore, we do not hesitate to say to the union and non-union man and woman alike, it will do you good to hear H. W. Dennett, for s an earnest, energetic, though dispassionate, speaker, and will tell you a ot of cold, hard facts. Don't fail to hear him, or you will miss a treat.

THE SHEET METAL WORKERS.

The Amalgamated Sheetmetal Workers' union will give their second anaual ball on April 23 at a local danc ing academy. A good time is assur-ed to all who attend. These "boys" splendid workers-struggling gainst great odds; but never complaining, and are always at it. If you ion't go, you will miss a good time.

Try to make yourself-Indispensible so much so that your employer will cometimes realize what a time he would have filling your place if you should leave it vacant. Don't mind what people say, those always ready to criticise you would not give you a

bottom rung.

Don't forget to go to the Congrega-tional church tenight to hear Brother Dennett speak on the labor question from the union standpoint,

Do you patronize the union label? It is the only thing that insures you against contagion. In these days of sweatshop" and prison made goods stands you in hand to be careful. Disease germs of all kinds may brought to your home; and your little ones be made to suffer for the sake of saving a few pennies.

Organized labor does not deny that the years of experience come and go, about.

their number grows less and its wis- lers are devoid of the opportunities of dom greater. It must be in the near future that all wage earners will realize that in organization lies the real and only assurance of strength against the assailants of wages and industrial freedom.

How much would labor get if each individual workingman were left to deal for himself with organized capilabor power, but do not give the work-ers an equivalent to that which they tal, which was in possession of the goods of which the individual wanted a share

How often does it occur in meet ings that some member will suggest a matter contrary to law and then ex-cuse himself by saying it would never be noticed, as it is really not import ant. Such a man would steal a dime from a poor man on the ground that has made many mistakes, but as it is not of sufficient value to fight

Marxian Club Socialists

Any question concerning Socialism answered. Address all com-munications to K. S. Hilliard, 436 Herrick Avenue.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

Purchaser.

It Merely Means That the Workingman Is Unable to Find a

Whenever unemployment is spoken of, what is meant is, that social problem which faces us in the shape of a large number of proletariat seeking to sell their commodity—laborpower—but who are unable to find capitalists who will buy the commodity which they offer for sale.

Many political quacks are abroad ex-plaining to their own satisfaction, if not to the present writer's, the causes, and what they consider to be the remedies of this particular evil. We have the tariff refromers, some bigoted teetotlers, who assert that poverty, etc., is caused by the drink evil, and the preachers of thrift frugality and temperance. We have also those who, whilst believing that the capitalist system is the best of all possible systems and advocate its conservation agree to its being patched up in some inconceivable way by those who are wishful of allevlating the distress caused by the evils which arise out of the system. They never seem prepared to do any of the dirty work of patching up this rotten system themselves, they leave that to such a body as the labor party. Some of us think it is not worth while to spend our energies in patching it up; we consider the best and most expeditious way of dealing with the evil effects of this system would be to end it by supplanting it with another which would be more

scientific, being based upon funda-mental economic and sociological truths. Causes of Unemployment What are the causes of unemployment? The proximate causes are many, but the primary root-cause is to be found in the ownership of land and profit.

of the machinery of production by a

the community from all participation in the ownership thereof. This latter portion of the community is allowed to exist only on certain conditions. The conditions are these: they must appear—and driven by the pangs of hunger they do appear—on the mar-ket to sell to the capitalists as a commodity the energy contained within their own bodies. The complexity of our social life is hidden from the mass of the proletariat, and consequently the capitalists are able to keep them divided each against the other-in competition with one another—thereby keeping the wages which the capitalists pay to them down at a very low

About three hundred years ago when the capitalistic system was in its infancy, the owner of the machinery appropriated the product, but at that time the owner was working in most cases at his trade; he was a mas-ter craftsman. He paid wages to those whom he employed; but payment of vages was an exception rather than the rule. A young man used to go as an apprentice, becoming in time an artisan, and later-on account of the small amount of capital required to set up in business for himself-he in most ases became a master craftsman; so as a general rule a man was only a wage laborer for a portion of his working lifetime

Life Long Wage Slavery There are several facts to be noted

in this connection, viz: 1. That the product was appro-priated by the owner of the implements of production, and that this is still done

That wage labor, which was the exception, has now become the general rule as a result of industrial and economic development. That production was mainly for

4. Unemployment is the modern sense was unknown.

where as now it is mainly for

lotted to wages, and vice versa.— Weekly People. Rev. Hancock's Useful Life. The generations of pioneers who left the east to settle the great west are steadily passing. There recently died in Minneapolis, Minn., Rev. Joseph W. Hancock, aged 92, who was the earliest

becoming in-lividual owners of implements of production (1) on account of

the size of those implements, and (2) on account of the monopoly of them; they are compelled to be, therefore,

lifelong wage laborers; they appear on the labor market to sell their labor

The capitalists buy the commodity

as workers produce. The capitalists buy other commodities which have

been produced by labor besides this commodity—labor power. For these

other commodities, they have as a rule

to give an equivalent; but, with re-

spect to labor power, if they gave to the worker the full value of his product

they would have no surplus and capi-talism would be at an end. Labor

power is the only commodity sold on the market which produces an ex-

change value greater than its own ex-change value. It receives its value, i.

an equivalent to the social labor power which is necessary to produce

the commodities which are so essential

to the workers' subsistence and to en-able them to produce their kind—so that the labor market may be always

well supplied. The workers produce

an equivalent to their cost of subsis-

tence in a few hours, consequently

during the rest of the time they are

working they are producing surplus value which passes in the form of profits, rent, and interest, to the own-

ers of the means of production. The products of labor are divided rough-

ly speaking into two portions-profits and wages, and the greater the portion

of the production which is allotted as profits the less will be the portion al-

power to the capitalists.

pioneer of Goodhue county in Minnesota, and was the first white man in Red Wing in 1849, going as a Presbyterian missionary among the Indians. He continued in that service until 1882, having organized the first Presbyterlan church of Red Wing, served as its first postmaster, and as register of deeds and superintendent of schools of Goodhue county.

George Ellot's Church.

At a cost of \$15,000 the three bells in Chilvers Coton parish church tower are being recast and three others added, says the London Standard. a child "George Eliot" (Mary Ann Evans), the famous novelist, attended Chilvers Coton church with her parents, and long afterward she drew vivid word pictures of the ancient building and its incumbents. "Mr. Gilfil" and "Amos Barton" were the vicar and curate respectively of Chilvers Coton, the "Shepperton" of "Scenes of Clerical Life."

Of More Importance.

Mrs. Briggs (reading)-Here's the advertisement of a man who restored oil paintings. Briggs-Is there an advertisement

of a man who restores umbrellas? The position is, then, that the work- lost mine yesterday."

Brawn, Not Brains in Season.

men adore her out-of-door virtues. During the past winter months the outof doors girl has been more or less de trop. Winter is the senson of the home girl, proud of her domestic capabilities. and of the girl who goes in for higher education, Browning, Ibsen, and the other essentials of fully developed womanhood in Boston. On cold winter evenings even the most out-and-out, bespectacled, "high browed" advocate of bigher criticism, woman's rights and "New Thought" is sometimes capable of holding the attention of an unwary male for a few min-utes at a time. If, in connection with these self-styled virtues, she may by any chance happen to possess good looks, her lor is not so unfortunate. In fact there ling to overlook any maiden's lack of looks if she but possess a mind that scin "First-aid-to-the-injured" promptness. The aforesaid masculine callers affect an enthusiastic devotion to Omar Khayam, Stephen Phillips, Kipling and, in reality, Eleanor Glynn. In such company the out-of-doors girl, with her ca-pabilities of brawn, rather than of brain,

is most always the proverbial fifth wheel. But with the coming of spring and the exodus of all things in general to the open air, and the fields, and the streams, tables are turned. Then it is that the girl of the up-rolled sleeves, collarless waist, sunburned arms and cheeks and disarranged bair, alive and joyous with the spirit of spring itself, walks into the center of the limelight and holds the at-

center of the limelight and holds the attention of all things masculine.

A girl is never more attractive than in the summertime. It need not be on a moonlight night, nor in the becoming, invarious comfort of a swinging hammock—but in the broad, open sunlight, in the heat of the day, in waving fields of grain or in the cool shade of a forest green—then is the time when the out-of-doors girl is in an environment peculiarly suitable to her charms. Though the average maiden—especially if she be an out-of-doors girl—will deny vigorously any desire to appear attractive to men in that fashion, the fact remains that more engagements are begun and consummated in the summertime, when every one is out of doors, than at any summated in the summertime, when every one is out of doors, than at any other season of the year.

Man, or no man, the girl who is not an out-of-doors girl misses most of the charms of the summertime.

Foremost of all is the benefit to her



"High-Browed" Advocate of Higher Criticism.

OW IS THE SEASON of the out-ofdoor girl. With the advent of spring
she has come into her own again,
and is just entering upon the long
weeks of opportunity to make all
cpen to women. An hour of exercise out of doors, it is conceded by the highest sthletic authorities in the country, is more beneficial than three hours exercise in a gymnasium. To every girl the springtime should be an opportunity and an incentive to firmly resolve to build up her more or less depleted con stitution and health by out-of-door exerclse. A summer spent in lounging around In comfortable chairs and hammocks lined with downy pillows, is, of course, rest and of great benefit. But a sur mer spent in active out-door life, with vigorous, healthy, daily exercise is a thousand fold better preparation for th scholastic, social, or domestic duties of the coming winter. Every girl should sible during the summer. Beside the enjoyment she will obtain, a large return of increased health will be hers. All hall the out-of-doors girl!

No More White Flour

ROM the standpoint of the house wife, the most noticeable effect of the comparatively recent page for wife, the most noticeable effect of the comparatively recent pure food egislation is the change in the appearance of flour. It is no longer of that pure, unsullied whiteness to which she has on accustomed all her life. Instead it

is to be of a golden color.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has placed a ban upon the familiar white flour which s known as bleached flour, and, there fore, the flour mills are discontinuing the nanufacture of the white product.

Food specialists, who have been trying their reforms for a long time, have at last met with success, it seems. They claim that the ordinary white flour is acking in proper nutriment, is indige

lacking in proper nutriment. is indigestible and is injurious to the teeth. In addition to this, it is bleached. Moreover, it is claimed, the golden flour contains the real wheat kernels which, although the following discolor the flour, afford the largest amount. The government's pure food expert, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, claims, among a great many other things on this question, that extensive bleaching of flour is indulged in by manufacturers in order to make an inferior flour resemble one of fine granad that, if the bleaching process is omitted, a large percentage of the flour now sold as first class would be given its proper rating. This question has been agitated for a long time by food specialists, and the Department of Agriculture has at last taken; the retter the process. tated for a long time by food specialists, and the Department of Agriculture has at last taken the matter into its own hands and instituted the reform.

Food and Health.

the average mother spent half as such time learning the common-sense sethod of feeding ber children as she

method of feeding ber children as she does in worrying about their ailments she would be happier and her children she would be in better health," an eminent physician said secently.

"Plenty of fresh air, plenty of fruit and vegetables, soup, cooked oatmeal and the like should form the staples in every child's diet. Good fresh eggs and milk are always desirable, but meat, greasily cooked foods and heavy desserts should never be allowed. In the effort to digest these things in youth the stomach is often rulned for all time. Mothers should encourage their children to talk and laugh during meal times. This consumes time and proves a valuable ald to digestion."

MR. JUSTWED on the ANXIOUS SEAT

pletely flabbergasted. Never before had such a thing happened. Always Mrs. J. had met him at the door of the apartment with a cheery welcome

Mr. Justwed stood stock still-as one who has just made a terrifying discovery Then he hurried through each room in state of alarm wondrous to behold. Perhaps she had fainted, maybe someone had aurdered her! Anxiously he wrenched aside one of the portieres-and then as

Of course! To be sure! It was perfectly obvious that Mrs. Justwed was in some place about the apartment-just waiting for him to come looking for her, in fear and trembling, when she would jump out at him and enjoy hugely his

Sure, that was it! Well, he just would not bite-he'd be utterly indifferent to her absence. Then she would eventually come out from her hiding place and he would have the laugh on her!

So Mr. Justwed ensconced himself comfortably in an easy chair and pretended to be absorbed in the evening paper. And still not a sound in the flat-ex-cept the crinkle of the pages of the paper as be turned them. Silence—an incanny quiet. It got on Mr. J's nerves, in a short while, and he ventured a mild:

"Blossom." But no answer,

But no answer,

Mr. J. jumped up suddenly and burried
straight through to the kitchen. It,
too, was empty!

Where was the servant? Ab, he remembered, it was her day out and she wasn't
expected until just in time for dinner.
Sometimes, too, it was a bundred to
one shot that she wouldn't appear until
the next morning. the next morning.
But where was Blessom?

Pocketing his pride, Mr. J. hurriedly pened every closet in the apartment and culled aside each drapery. But no Mrs. What could have happened to her! Perhaps she'd been run over! Perhaps she'd been taken ill downtown and

was now lying in one of the city hos-pitals unconscious and close to Death's door! Perhaps—perhaps—ob, perhaps a thousand and one things! Just then the phone rang. Mr. Justwed reached it from the din-

ing-room in two bounds.
"Hello?" he cried, brokenly, eagerly.
"Hello," answered the voice in the "Hello," answered the voice in the receiver, "Is Blossom in?"
It was a man's voice, too!
"No," answered Mr. J, "she—who is this, please?"

this, please?"
"Speak a little louder," the voice in-Timely Epigrams.

contented married man thinks be

would be able to keep the right girl,

Do not be angry if your busband is

jealous. The day will come when he will cease to be jealous, and then you'll be

Having noticed the bluebirds and seen

the buds, our ears are ready now for the dull thud of the carpet-beater in the yard next door.

No matter how excellent a stenographer you are, it's no use telling the boss about

while his wife thinks differently.

mad sure enough.

Justwed is-but who is this speaking?" he replied, with dignity "Oh," the voice exclaimed, "is this Mr. Justwed talking? Well, then, never mind!"

"Never mind!" repeated Mr. J., "who "Ob, that's all right" came the irritat ing response, in a most bantering tone. "I just wanted to speak with Blossom." "Look here!" cried Mr. Justwed, "whe



He Glared Out ominously. are you! Are you afraid to tell your

The receiver had been hung up at the

other end of the line.
Mr. Justwed was wild! His face was livid with rage!

What did it mean?
Who was that impudent puppy at the phone! Who could it be? Who? Mr. J. thought and thought and thought, but it sounded strangely different from

the telephone voice of any male acquaintance of Mrs. Justwed whom he kney Ah, that was it! Some man concealing his voice! Perhaps-yes-it did sound Perhaps-yes-it did sound something like Albert's voice. The cad' Since he, Albert, had failed to win Mrs. Justwed, he should at least be decent enough not to annoy her over the after her marriage to himself! He would see Albert in the morning!

And Mr. J. raged up and down the apartment like a caged lion, thinking all sorts of dreadful things and planning battle, murder and sudden death for the mysterious man at the other end of the

price on his wounded affections.

out ominously. He fretted. He fumed. One minute he was a rearing lion and the next a frightened, trembling lamb. And still no Mrs. Justwed.

Another hour-and another. Finally the welcome sound of a key beg turned in the door roused him from

his fit of rage. He hastily sat down and picked up the paper-though the twilight was so deep that he couldn't distinguish a single word on the page before him. But he pretended to be deeply engrossed. Mrs. Justwed entered the room, balfgroping in the semi-darkness. She deposited something on the table before she recognized her husband's presence.

And, when she did, she jumped in 'Oh, Homer!" she gasped, "what a

Mr. J. hurled his paper to the floor. "Ob, I did, did I?" he exclamed, "I guess you're surprised to see me at home! ought to be at the office, I suppose, or dining downtown. What did you burry "I am so sorry, Homer dear," pleaded

Mrs. J., "I had no idea it was so late. I was so interested. And the girl is geting dinner ready for-"The girl," interposed Mr. Justwed, dramatically, "Is out also!"
"What!" cried Mrs. J. "Ob, Homer,

pul-lease forgive me. I-"
"Never mind!" snapped Mr. J., "you needn't tell me where you were."
"Now, Homer-Homer dear-don't scold Mrs. Justwed pouted. "I know I should have been home, but—but I sim-ply couldn't resist an auction sale, and— and look at these perfectly adorable bar-gains I got! I simply couldn't—"
"Hum!" snorted Mr. J., "throwing

away your money on auctions, were you, and letting me come home to an empty, dinnerless house!"
"But I simply couldn't resist, dear.
And, besides, they're every one for you.
Look—this smoking facket—and this cute
little smoking set—and—"
Just then the 'phone rang. Mrs. Just—

wed started toward it.
"No, you don't!" Mr. J. fairly yelled.
"You stay there!" "Hello!" be growled, at the 'phone.

A pause "You crazy, jealous lunatic!" laughed be voice in the receiver, a male voice; can't you recognize the voice of your over the 'phone? You're an easy mark' is Blossom in? I want to—"

But Mr. Justwed had dropped the recertain and a strong the stron

Real Rose Hatpins.

Justwed close in his arms.

UITE the most novel offering of the plu made out F he only had another chance, the dis- it. If it's true, he'll find it out, and if season in the jewelry line is the hat-pin made out of real flowers-princi Funny how the busiest woman finds pally roses-that have lately been placed time to visit the new minister's wife and warn her about the other sisters. on sale in all the large jewelry stores. By a process known only to the Women have always had the best of facturers, real live roses are so treated the breach-of-promise business. It's rarethat their petals are metallized without sing one lota of the natural shape. Then they are enameled in the natural colora They are mounted on gold pins, and can be used like any other natpin. Better let your busband put down the carpets, for the average man becomes timid when he sees a hammer in a wo-man's hand. He never knows what she may be driving at.

A soapbox lined with oil cloth inside and out makes an excellent receptable or rubbers.

House Cleaning and Moving.

woman has been looking forward with more or less pleasure. To every woman this is the time to clean house, and to some women are furnished there. this season spells the psychological time for hunting a new home and getting set-tled therein. What a pleasure it is to throw open the doors back and front, to

throw open the doors back and front, to let the air in through every window, to hang out the carpets and rugs and the curtains and the clothes. A genuine pleasure this period brings to the heart of every woman, for another opportunity to brighten up and remedel the household has been granted to her.

Despite the many volumes that have been written on the subject, there are no hard and fast rules governing house-cieaning methods. Every woman loves to make her own rules, in the making of which she is largely governed by the actual conditions which surround her. There are, however, certain fundamental

setual conditions which surround her. There are, however, certain fundamental principles which prove helpful to the housewife who aims to do her work in the most satisfactory manner and without imposing unnecessary restrictions and discomforts on the lord and master and the other male humans that may be solourning under the roof.

If you have a garret or a store-room feli of odds and ends, of dirt collectors, such as three-legged chairs or hair cloth sofas that long ago were put out of sight from sheer necessity, get rid of them. They may have belonged to your grand-nether, and there may be sentimental reasons why you wish to retain them in your possession, but they are, as commonsense will tell you, "always in the way" your possession, but they are, as common-sense will tell you, "always in the way" and are never seen except at house-clean-ing time. The use of the store-room for old carpets, curtains, rugs and other articles that you decided ten years ago you would lay aside for use at a future day is another habit that should die a natural death. These things are kept from year to year, as of negrections. natural death. These things are from year to year, are of no practical use from year to year, are of no immediately and should be disposed of immediately and should be disposed pays as much at and should be disposed of immediately. The careful housekeeper pays as much attention to order and neatness in the store-room as she does to her parior. The legitimate province of this apartment is for the care of clothing, bed linen and other articles of personal apparel or furnishing from season to season.

ing from season to season. In cleaning the living rooms and fitting them for the hot summer months a wise rule is to begin at the top of the house, do the necessary work in one room at a time thoroughly before undertaking to move a piece of furniture in any other room in the house. Mattresses, rugs, curtains and upholstered furniture should be given a thorough airing and beating at this time. If there is no yard or other suitable place where this can be done it is well to send the rugs, carpets and curtains to a reliable cleaner. This may prove expensive at the time, but you will find your things will wear better and look better from being properly cared for. There should be no slighting of any part of the house-cleaning work. Walls should be carefully brushed, pictures dusted, floors washed with hot water and soap, and as a sanitary measure it is well to use a disinfectant in the water. There are minny excellent disinfectants on the market, which are almost, if not entirely odorless.

Clean Windows and Woodwork. In cleaning the living rooms and fitting

Clean Windows and Woodwork. After the floor is washed the windows should be thrown open and the floor allowed to dry thoroughly before the carpet of curtains are replaced. In cleaning a room the windows should never be forgotten and all woodwork, such as doors, window sashes and base boards, should receive ample attention. If you are forgotten ample attention. window sashes and base boards, should receive ample attention. If you are fortunate enough to be in a position to own grass rugs or some similar substitute for the heavy winter carpet or rugs, now is the time to lay them. There has been such an awakening along sanitary lines of recent years that the sleeping apartments, which are considered modern and up to date, are equipped at all seasons of the year with the lightest and most hygi-

HE time is here for which every enic furnishings. In fact, it would be woman has been looking forward well for a woman about to furnish a bed-

are furnished there.

Many people pay little or no attention to one of the most important parts of the house—the cellar. This is a very unfortunate condition of affairs, but some women argue that they don't take their visitors to the cellar and neglect it accordingly. ordingly. In some houses the ashes from the furnace are allowed 'to accumulate the furnace are allowed to accumulate from year to year, either because of the slight expense necessary to have it removed, or the uttor carelessness of the members of the household. No matter how well placed a house may be, the cellar at certain seasons of the year is inclined to be damp, as it does not receive much ventilation and is not subject to the reverse expellent. the rays of sunlight. Foul air is created from the cellar accumulations, and often disease of a dangerous nature attacks the household as a consequence. You will fi that it will pay well to give as much tention to the cleaning of the cellar to any part of the house.

A Man's Misery.

A Man's Misery.

House-cleaning is a delight to a woman, but to a man it means a season of cold meals, picture banging, carpet tacking and general misery. Of course, a man cannot understand the reason for tearing the house all to pieces, as the common or garden variety of the genus male would say. He does not appear to understand that his wife is merely showing her appreciation of his tastes and centure. her appreciation of his tastes and genius for work in allowing him to do anything for work in allowing him to do anything for her. Home he leoks upon during this trying period as the last place in the world to which he should resort; but when it is all over, and everything is spick and span, he goes down town and tells the boys what a "cracking good housekeeper" his wife is, and you may rest assured that he enjoys the restored onse far more than the wife whose good management brought about the restora

House cleaning is easy work, however, when compared with house-hunting. There are many things to be considered by the woman who wants to locate a new home. There are reasons why she wishes to desert the old habitation, and who gone to the control of the she must guard against taking a new house which might develop inconveni-ences of a graver nature than those she ences of a graver nature than those she has suffered. The first item of importance is the location; the next, and a very vital one, the possibilities of the family pocketbook, and then there are the thousand and one details of closets and cupboards and mantels and wall paper and sewerage and schools for the children. And then, also, when the moving is all done, and the family is settled, very often glaring inconveniences are very often glaring inconveniences are discovered that make life anything but happy till the next moving day comes around.

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The Busiest of Spring Days.